The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,
Law and Land Office.
AGENCY OF THE
KEATING LANDS.
Situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

BACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
OFFICE—Upstairs in Sartwell Block, on Main Street.
W. S. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.
OFFICE—FORD BUILDING,
Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE

S. W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. R. COTTER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
All business intrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention to collections.

PHYSICIANS.

FREEMAN & BROWN,
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

H. L. McCOY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,
15 Fraley Street, KANE, PA.
Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

E. A. VanScoy,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Bradford, McKean Co. Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE

F. W. HOGARTH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will attend to all calls in his profession
OFFICE IN HIS STORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also appointed by law to do all the collecting of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Court House.
For Attorney's Office in the Court House.
ROBT C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
West Bond, Dec. 24, 1875.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc. Etc.
MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'
BILLIARD SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT,
Sartwell Block.
Second Floor, SMETHPORT, PA
O. W. SARTWELL. S. D. SARTWELL

E. R. SHATTUCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Olean, N. Y.
Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.
Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

C. V. GILLIS,
DEALER IN
DRUGS,
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
KANE, PA.

JOSHUA DAVIS. O. M. JAMES
DAVIS & JAMES,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour & Feed,
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise,
KANE, PA.

W. E. SIRRETT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE HATS, CAPS,
FURS, ROBES, Etc.
Cor. Exchange and Washington Streets,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
The largest dealers in this class of goods in Western New York.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, Near Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors

P. E. STONE, (late Proprietor of the Ocean House)
OLEAN HOUSE,
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Proprietor,
Union Street, Convenient to Depots. OLEAN, N. Y.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.
The above house has been recently refitted, refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests

CABINET SHOP,
Mechanic Street, Smethport,
WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,
Of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

ALFRED STURDEVENT
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his new quarters,
In the Bennett House.
HE IS PREPARED TO DO
SHAVING and HAIR DRESSING
In the Highest Style, and at the Lowest Price
A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
COLLARS, CUFFS,
And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourself.

PAINTING AND GRAINING!
The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a Specialty of GRAINING, by a new process, by which I can do it as cheaply as less than one half the time and money it would cost by the old way.
EARL MANN.

S. A. BISHOP,
Architect and Superintendent.
Office on Second Floor of "Miner" Block.
SMETHPORT, PA.

Port Allegany Planing Mill.
BARRETT BROTHERS,
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
AND
MOULD MOLDINGS.
Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Etc.,
POST ALLEGANY, PA.

BENNETT HOUSE,
Opposite the Court House,
SMETHPORT, PA.
WM. HASKILL, Proprietor.
This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in northern Pennsylvania.
Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

WRIGHT HOUSE,
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
B. F. WRIGHT, - - Proprietor.
First-Class in Every Respect.
This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

Taylor House,
LARRABEE, PA.
D. F. PATTISON, Proprietor.
This House is located at the junction of the B., N. Y. & P., and McK. and D. Railroads. It has been newly fitted and furnished, and no pains will be spared to accommodate Guests.
A clean meal and clean bed guaranteed.

LARRABEE HOUSE,
Larrabee, Pa.
R. LARRABEE, Proprietor.
Located but a few steps from the McKean & Buffalo, and the B., N. Y. & Philadelphia depots.

PEABODY HOUSE,
Corner of Locust and Ninth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No charges to and from the Centennial grounds.
Col. Watson, proprietor of the Henry House, Cincinnati, for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it throughout. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 Guests. Terms—only $2 per day. No Bar has ever been kept in the Henry House, nor will any be kept at the Peabody.

BRADFORD HOUSE,
ED. DOLAN, Proprietor,
Cor. MAIN AND MECHANIC STREETS,
Bradford, McKean County, Pa.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

A Child's Fancy.

"Who are you winking at, bright little star?
Hanging alone, away up so far;
Trembling and flashing aloft in the blue—
Answer my question, and answer me true."

She stood by the window all ready for bed,
Yet lingering to hear what the little star said
But naught it would do but wink its bright eye
Alone by itself in the depths of the sky.

"I fear you are dumb," said the wee little sprite,
"Or else you would answer my question to-night;
We whisper and talk to each other down here—
I think you could speak, if you choose to, my dear."

What do you think the little star did?
It willfully slipped out of sight, and was hid
By a whip of a cloud that floated close by,
And never vouchsafed her a wink or reply.

But after a while when she woke in the night
The first thing she saw was that little star's light.
It twinkled and twinkled, and roused her from sleep,
"Aha!" laughed the child, we can both play bo-peep!"

A DESPERATE RUSE.

"I don't fancy the idea of carrying so much specie up the Yang-tsi in the little Flirt. The risk is great, Fred, and if the news ever leaked out among the long-tailed rascals by whom we are surrounded that there were twenty thousand taels aboard, our lives would not be worth a moment's thought."

"Very true, Jack. I do not undervalue the danger by any means, and have done all I could to avoid taking the trip. I have exhausted every argument, in fact have given offense, at our evident unwillingness to accommodate, but still Mr. Hardy insists upon our carrying the money for him to his agent up the river. As you well know, he has always been our friend here, has advanced us money when no other person in Shanghai would have given us a copper cash, and we certainly are under obligations to him. Mr. Hardy told me in his office this afternoon that unless he deposits the twenty thousand taels into his agent's hands at the Lang-Shan crossing before the new silk season sets in, he will be a heavy loser. There is no other means by which he can accomplish it, as there is no craft going up the river but natives, and of course they are not to be thought of."

"To be brief in the matter, Fred, you told Mr. Hardy you would go."

"I did, Jack. How could I do other wise?"

"That is past discussion now. Our word is pledged, and that is sufficient. In an hour it will be dark, and under its friendly mantle we will muster our crew, beat the kegs of precious metal off, and drop up the river with early daylight, with the first of the flood. I do not know why, but I feel nervous about this trip. So much silver aboard, I suppose, and the sooner the business is transacted the better I shall feel."

"Not a moment shall be lost, Jack. Everything is in readiness, and with the first crimson streak of dawn we will be off."

"I wish this confounded junk along side of us had anchored further off. They may have prying eyes aboard; but it's hardly worth while to shift our berth now. No one appears to be stirring about her deck."

"I think they are all right, Jack, and will hardly bother their heads about us. But I would not object to mounting a couple of guns—just to be on the safe side, you know."

"That would never do. Suspicion would be aroused in a moment. These Chinamen are sharp fellows, and would note the armament in a twinkling of the eye. No, we must go without making any alteration in the appearance of the lorcha, and trust to luck to get safely out of it."

Edward Hastings and Jack Maynard had left the same ship at Shanghai to seek a fortune in the celestial kingdom. They were both young, energetic Americans, well educated, and had been fortunate enough to gain the good will of Mr. Hardy, a wealthy English merchant. The two young sailors had but little money with which to make headway; but their patron did not desert them in their hour of need, and through his generosity they were enabled to purchase the Flirt, a clipper built lorcha, half European half Chinese rigged, manned with a Chinese crew, the two adventurers plied up and down the coast and rivers, making many a dollar, and meeting with innumerable adventures.

The rivers and inland waters of China at that time were thickly infested with pirates, both bold and unscrupulous in their modes of dealing with any unfortunate victims who might chance to fall into their hands. Neither Ned nor Jack were strangers to the fact, and no wonder they dreaded taking a long trip up the river with twenty thousand taels stowed in the run of their craft.

The light broad sampan belonging to the Flirt was manned, and under cover of the darkness the merchant's money was quickly transferred from the shore to the vessel.

Ned attended to the boating portion of the work, while Jack, with his huge frame and superior strength, received it on board.

Several times, as the brass bound kegs rolled across the lorcha's deck, he fancied he detected one or two dark heads bobbing up and down above the bamboo rail of the native craft, but the gloom was so great he could not make anything out distinctly.

As daylight dawned chill and gray, the lorcha under all sail, with a fair breeze, which gave evidence of increasing, soon left the city astern, and plowed her way rapidly along through the deep, yellow waters of the mighty Yang-tsi. The thin silvery mist, which floated over the river like a gauzy vail, soon rolled upand dispersed before the powerful rays of the sun, revealing a scene of rare beauty.

The country on either side of the river was low and marshy, either covered with high serge grass, or the deep green tint of broad paddy fields, which nodded and undulated like billows of the sea, as the fresh, pure air swept down upon it. In the distance, majestic ranges of mountains and undulating hills, blended their dark hues with the gorgeous hues of sunrise; and the numerous valleys were dotted here and there by the grotesque villas and ancient fortifications of the Manchoos. The cloud enveloped summits of the mountains, crowned with eternal snow, lent an invigorating influence to the air, which was not lost even upon the lowder and his almond-eyed crew.

Some distance astern, hugging the western bank, to avoid the tide, was a junk, bowling along with her huge lumbering sails spread to catch the full benefit of the breeze.

Jack recognized the gaudily painted hull at once as belonging to the self-same craft which had been their near neighbor the night before. His usual frank, open countenance was darkened with a frown as he directed his companion's attention to the craft; but no apprehension was felt for the time being, for, with the breeze that prevailed, the Flirt could easily sail two miles to the junk's one.

As they continued up the river, the marshy land gradually disappeared, the towering hills, sloping, in many instances, to the river banks. Toward sunset the breeze sensibly slackened, coming in irregular puffs; the current, swift and turbulent, set the lorcha over to the opposite side of the river; and before night shut in the surrounding country with her sable mantle, the Flirt was forced to anchor abreast of a creek.

A number of small fishing craft were moored closely to the muddy banks, and further inland a number of houses proclaimed a settlement of the natives.

The lorcha had been made snug for the night, the watch set, and the two friends were enjoying their evening pipes. The evening, which at first had given promise of being clear and pleasant, was rapidly undergoing a change. The stars had partially disappeared behind a thick haze which had spread over the entire heavens, and masses of heavy, dark clouds drifted slowly away, adding to the obscurity.

The regular clank of oars echoed distinctly across the placid surface of the inky waters, and soon two long, narrow boats filled with Chinamen pulled close by the lorcha, disappearing amid the darkness lining the sedgy banks.

Jack's quick, restless eyes had noted every movement. He had recognized them as belonging to the junk, which fact boded them no good.

The situation every moment grew more alarming, but in the face of all the danger, possibly death, which awaited them, the two Americans resolved to make an effort to save their patron's property by sacrificing their own.

A hurried consultation soon developed their plans. The Flirt, they well knew, would be the main object of the junk's crew, if plunder was their intention, and but little doubt existed as to that.

Silently, without disturbing their own the kegs of specie from the cabin to the men, the two friends rapidly transferred sampan, which, fortunately, was towing astern. The cabin windows were sufficiently large to admit of lowering the precious metal without going on deck, and dropping down with the tide they managed to gain the still waters of the creek unperceived.

As they fully expected, the fishing boats were deserted; the most serviceable one was selected for their purpose, and the money stowed amid the rubbish of the hold. Casting off, they regained the side of the Flirt for the purpose of saving their own personal effects, noticing at the same time, with grim delight, that a slight breeze was ruffling the water.

Suddenly, with a yell that startled even the Brahmin kites circling above, a crowd of Chinamen in the self-same boats belonging to the suspicious junk dashed alongside. With headlong impetuosity they clambered over the low rail, cutting down the lorcha's crew to a man. Jack and Ned found themselves prisoners, at the mercy of the pirates, whose rage and fury knew no bounds when they discovered the vessel bare of plunder. Their keen eyes had detected the well-known brass-banded kegs, which they knew had been received on board, and the leader, in his pigeon English, so informed the two Europeans. But they stoutly denied all knowledge of the specie, while the Manchoo leader, with a scowl of baffled rage and ferocity, ordered the two prisoners to be thrown into their boat, conveyed ashore, and subjected to torture.

The two friends, for safe keeping, had been rudely thrust into an angle of an old fortification, that had once been used as a magazine. The door creaked on its rusty hinges with a dismal sound; they were enveloped in darkness and silence only broken by the tramp of the sentinel. Through slits in the floor, Jack watched the solitary guard as he deliberately lit his little brass opium pipe.

In a low whisper, he informed Ned the state of affairs, adding that in a few moments the fellow outside would be stupefied from the fumes of the subtle drug, and that they must take advantage of the fact by attempting to escape. Death stared them in the face in case of failure, for well they knew that at that very moment their captors were busily engaged devising horrible methods of torture by which to wring the coveted information from their lips.

Luckily Jack had his sheath-knife in his pocket, which had escaped the notice of the Manchoos. With this he made a vigorous attack upon the brick and masonry, and huge patches fell at his feet. Weakened by age and decay, the seemingly solid walls rapidly gave way, the cool midnight air rushed through the aperture with refreshing coolness, and before an hour had elapsed, the prisoners were free.

Avoiding the scattering houses of the little village, Jack, closely followed by Ned, made the best of their way toward the mouth of the creek, but, bewildered by the obscurity and darkness of the night, considerable time was lost in finding the locality.

Through mud and water, tramping ankle deep in the soft, sticky ooze of the marsh, the Americans pushed desperately forward, while on the damp morning air came a long, low, tremulous shout, followed by the deep bay of dogs.

The pirates had missed their prey, but were following in sharp pursuit, with their hounds, on the scent of the fugitives.

The dawn of day was illuminating the East as the sorely pressed and nearly exhausted men gained the fishing craft.

With frantic haste the coir hawser was cut, sail made, and with a freshening breeze and fair tide, the little craft sped swiftly through the water toward Shanghai.

Jack took the tiller, while Ned busied himself in trimming the sheets of the crazy old craft, which was rather the worse for long and hard usage. The light timbers groaned and creaked as she plunged into the white-capped waves, the spray of which dashed high over the weather-rail.

Some distance astern, and forging slowly ahead out of the mud creek, the clumsy masts and huge sails of the piratical junk were seen looming above the rapidly dispersing fog.

The Chinamen were not to be baulked of their victims if it laid in their power to prevent it, but the Americans had the advantage of a good start, and hope glowed with renewed ardor in their undaunted hearts.

The breeze was moderately strong, but freshening, and the stronger it came, the greater the advantage for the pursuing craft, being of a heavier build and spreading loftier and lighter canvas. All of the above facts were fully apparent to the two seamen, who were once more in their own element. The lateen sails were wetted down, from the mast-heads to the deck, while the wind being dead aft, enabled the flat, shallow bottom of the old fishing craft to skim lightly over the muddy waters of the Yang tsi.

The wind, in strong puffs, freshened with the squall; the junk, with every stitch spread, was coming up, hand over hand, a small cataract of foam boiling under her bluff bows.

"She is overhauling us, Jack," said Ned, as he glanced astern.

"Yes, and if they have any guns we will soon find it out. It will not be long before they are in range."

"Then what is best to be done?"

"When we find we cannot save the specie, we'll beach the old craft, take to the marsh, and save our lives. It's all we can do under the circumstances. Once you bloodthirsty scoundrels see the glitter of the gold and silver, they will not trouble themselves further about us."

"I only wish we had the means of defense," replied Ned, with an angry glitter in his dark eyes, "they should not have everything their own way without a remonstrance on our part."

It was now blowing a strong breeze, testing the qualities of the old craft to the utmost, from her spars and sails to the worm-eaten hull. Following in their wake like a sleuth hound on the scent came the large junk, rolling heavily from side to side, her dark yellow sails, lit up by the rays of the sun, extended from the deck to the very summit of her long-raking masts, which bent like willows to the breeze. A long furrow of foam followed in her wake as she plunged forward, burying her bows deep in the boiling surges which she dashed aside with resistless force.

Suddenly she gave a wide yaw—a stream of smoke burst from her bow, followed by a shot, which struck the water close to the counter of the little craft.

The decisive moment was rapidly approaching, and another half hour would decide whether the pirates would win the prize, or the gallant defenders bear it off in triumph.

Shot after shot now whistled through the air, the reverberating echoes of the guns rumbling among the neighboring hills with a noise not unlike thunder.

A shot struck the port quarter, tearing its way through the frail bamboo, casting up a shower of splinters which flew thickly about, leaving their mark upon Jack, who, however, clung manfully to his post, refusing to be relieved by Ned, he having sprung aft to take the tiller.

"Never mind me, it is a mere scratch, and the barking will not be on their side much longer. Look under the shore there to the left—in the range of that hillock. Do you see that small black craft? It is one of the English gunboats. She has heard the firing, and is aiming to cut the scoundrels off. Ha! there she comes as fast as steam can carry her. We'll soon hear the music of her guns," and with an interest impossible to describe they watched the finale of the adventure. The junk had also taken the dimensions of the steamer, but too late to escape the doom she so richly merited.

A few well directed shots from her heavy guns soon sent the junk to the bottom, while the crew were left to struggle as best they could, with little or no prospect of ever gaining the shore.

The gunboat was soon alongside the fishing craft, and the story of the two Americans related to the officers. The kegs were transferred once more, and were finally landed at the Lang-Shan crossing without further difficulty.

The gunboat was bound to that point on a cruise, and thus the two friends were enabled to carry out the wishes of their patron.

Upon their return to Shanghai, Mr. Hardy listened in astonishment to the danger and peril they had been in to preserve his property, and the merchant's gratitude was testified in such a substantial manner as to amply recompense the adventurers for all they had undergone; but they never attempted a second trip up the Yang-tsi.

Appearances are Deceptive.

A Detroit grocer found an old, worn-out buckskin mitten lying on the cheese box, and he said unto his clerk:

"Boy, transplant that old, dilapidated shred from this grocery to the alley."

It was transplanted, and an hour after the grocer and the clerk had forgotten all about it. Some minds are so constituted that trifles come and go like shadows. Along towards night a farmer dropped in, eyes wide open and hair on end, and as he looked swiftly around him he excitedly inquired:

"Ju see an old mitten around here?"

"Well, I believe I did. There was one lying around here, and I told Jim to throw it into the alley," replied the grocer.

The farmer made for the alley like a shooting star, tramped around for five minutes, and rushing back into the store called out:

"That there old mitten had a $20 bill in the peak of it!"

"No!"

"Sure's you live it did, and I want it or another like it."

The grocer has been missing since that date. The last seen of him he was waltzing around among old junk dealers and rag buyers, wearing a sad smile and claiming to be in search of an old mitten "valued only as a keepsake from his dead brother."

Restlessness in Children.

If you watch the management of a child by a mother of small capacity, says Herbert Spencer, you may be struck by the inability she betrays to imagine the child's thoughts and feelings. Full of energy, which he must expend in some way, and eager to see everything, her little boy is every moment provoking her by his restlessness. "Sit still!" "Get down, I tell you!" "Why can't you be quiet?" are the commands and expostulations she utters from minute to minute. She endeavors to repress these childish activities, mainly out of regard for what she thinks propriety, and does it without any adequate recognition of the penalties she inflicts. Though she herself lived through this phase of extreme curiosity—this early time when almost every object passed has the charm of novelty, and when the overflowing energies generate a painful irritation if pent up; yet now she cannot believe how keen is the desire for seeing which she balks, and how difficult is the maintenance of that quietude on which she insists.

A Tragic Result.

Julia Siebel, of San Francisco, availing herself of leap year privileges, asked a young man to marry her, and the result was tragic enough to spoil the comicality. He declined the offer and she killed herself, first writing a letter her parents, in which she said: "I pray you will forgive the sorrow I cause by my rash act, but life is one dull blank to me now. Do not blame Ben, for he has tried to reason with me, but all in vain. He can give me no hope that I shall ever be more to him than a friend, and rather than live without his love I have determined to take my life. Promise me, dear father, that you will hold Ben entirely blameless and for the love I bore him treat him as a friend. Let me be buried where the sun shines and try to keep my grave green. Say I died for love. That is all I want the world to know."

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - *Editor.*

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1876.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

The Nominations.

With a feeling of unspeakable pride, pleasure and confidence, we place this week at the head of this column the names of the gentlemen chosen by the Republican Party as their nominees for the offices of President and Vice President. The convention did its work well, better than was feared or anticipated. Both Mr. Hayes and Mr. Wheeler are men of large experience, ripe culture, unblemished honor, and of sincere and practical principles. They are men of whom it is impossible to say a word of evil. They are not only above reproach, but above suspicion. They are men whom every consistent reformer can and will heartily support. The ticket is one of the most formidable to the enemy that could have been presented. It meets with the entire satisfaction of the party and the approbation and support of every Liberal, Independent and Reform Republican who is worthy of the name or whose opinion or influence is to have any weight in the coming canvass. We have flanked the enemy and placed them on the defensive, and will rout them completely in November.

Rutherford B. Hayes.

Was born in Delaware county, Ohio, October 4, 1822. After receiving a collegiate education at Keystone College, Gambier, Ohio, he studied law in Columbus. With the preparation he thus received he entered the law school of Harvard College, whence he graduated with credit. He began the practice of his profession in Cincinnatti, and met with so much success that he was appointed solicitor of that city. His genial manners and abilities made him exceedingly popular in his profession, and his practice was rapidly growing when the war of the rebellion broke out. He was then just thirty-nine years old, in the prime of his life, and engaged in many important cases, but the call for troops was the signal for him to throw aside the advocate's gown and don the equipments of the soldier. He proffered his services at once, and on the 7th of June, 1861, was appointed major of the 23st Ohio Infantry Regiment. He soon became distinguished for his coolness and bravery and was rapidly promoted and appointed brigadier general in 1864. Before the close of the war he was elected to Congress and in 1866 was re elected by a handsome majority. In 1867 he was unanimously nominated by his party for Governor of Ohio, and after a spirited contest, in which he took an active part, and which was complicated by the negro suffrage question, he was elected over Allen G. Thurman by a majority of 2,983 in a total poll of 483,-040, thus narrowly escaping defeat. He was renominated at the close of his term in 1869, and again elected by a majority of 7,518 over George H. Pendleton.

He was again made the candidate of his party for Governor last fall. William Allen, the ablest and most popular democrat in the State opposed him. In the bitter and hard-fought canvass which followed Mr. Hayes was successful, receiving a majority of 5,554 over Allen, and overcoming a democratic majority of 17,000 of the preceding year. He was born to victory, and will certainly achieve it next fall

William A. Wheeler,

The nominee for Vice President, is at present a member of the lower house of Congress from the Nineteenth District of New York, composed of the counties of Franklin and St. Lawrence. He was born at Malone, N. Y., June 30, 1819, and received an academic education. He studied and practiced law, and entered the New York Legislature in 1850, where he served as member of the House and Senate for several years. He was President of the New York Constitutional Convention, in 1867 68, and was elected to the Thirty-seventh, Forty first, Forty second, Forty third and Forty-fourth Congresses as a Republican. His reputation in Congress is that of an industrious, vigilant and honest man, one whose integrity will resist the assaults of the most unscrupulous political enemy. He did a good work for the people of Louisiana, in framing the famous compromise between the Kellogg and McEnery factions, which brought peace to that distracted State. He was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce of the House in the last two Congresses. His nomination for Vice President is received with great enthusiasm "all along the line" in New York.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the government of the people by the people for the people was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride incited by their memories and high aims for the good of our country and mankind; and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in national convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

First—The United States of America is a nation, not a league, by the combined workings of the national and state governments. Under their respective constitutions the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad and the common welfare promoted.

Second—The Republican party has preserved these governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth and they are now the embodiment of great truths, spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; all at for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Until those truths are cheerfully obeyed, if needed to be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is not finished.

Third—The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, are duties to which the Republican party are sacredly pledged, the power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be a solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and securing every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we respectfully demand a Congress and chief executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

Fourth—In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the national government assumed to remove any doubts of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to public creditors and solemnly pledged its faith to make a provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals and national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

Fifth—Under the constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office. The Senate is to advise and consent to the appointment and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interest of the public service demand that these be respected; that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration requires its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service and right of citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

Sixth—We rejoice that in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs will hold all public offices to rigid responsibility and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, through and unsparing.

Seventh—The public school system of the several states is the bulwark of the American republic, and with a view to its security and permanence we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institution under sectarian control.

Eighth—The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived by duties upon importations which so far as possible should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

Ninth—We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

Tenth—It is the imperative duty of the government so to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to adopted American citizens that is given to native born, and all necessary laws be passed to protect emigrants in the absence of power in the state for that purpose.

Eleventh—It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of emigration and the importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country.

Twelfth—The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advance recently made towards the establishment of equal rights for women by the many important amendments effected by Republican Legislatures in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other public trust. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights and privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

Thirteenth—The constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government and the exercise of this power, its right and the duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy, and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institution in all the territories.

Fourteenth—The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled. The grateful people will always regard those who periled their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

Fifteenth—We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies. We therefore note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil national honor and human rights.

Sixteenth—We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason and making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes, with reasserting and applauding in the national capital the sentiments of unrepentant rebellion, with sending union soldiers to the rear, with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the government, with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial question, with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation, with prostituting itself through the period of its ascendency in the lower house of Congress utterly incompetent to administer to the government. We warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and incapable.

Seventeenth—The national administration deserves commendation for its honorable management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense services in war and in peace.

While some of the Democratic papers are weak enough to effect to consider the Republican candidates "all sorts" and nobodies, the more candid and thoughtful ones warn their party against under rating their strength. "The nomination of Hayes," says the Louisville *Courier Journal*, "reduced to a single sentence, unites the Republican party. They might have made a more imposing nomination, but they could not have made one which will give us more trouble of a petty description. We must meet it decisively and with resolution, belittling it in nothing." Our Democratic friends may consider Hayes and Wheeler as weak obscurities if they choose to do so; we hope they will. Republicans will show what they think of them later in the season—early in November.

The nomination of Hayes and Wheeler has sadly upset the calculations of the Democratic leaders. They had counted on carrying on an aggressive campaign, and securing the results for which their extensive scheme of investigation had been laid at Washington, and they now find themselves put upon the defensive, with the country asking what has become of the business of the session while they were intriguing to catch Republican candidates who have not been nominated.

We devote ample space this week to the publication of the platform adopted by the Republican Convention at Cincinnatti. Its sentiments and principles are worthy of the entire endorsement of every good citizen, and certainly of every Republican of whatever type. Do not lay the paper down until you have read it.

The New York Tribune thus sums up the work of the Cincinnatti Convention: "Altogether it has done well. The Republican party learns by tribulation almost as much as the Democracy forgets in prosperity.

MARK THESE FACTS!

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

All description of sores are remediable by the proper and different use of this unstimulating preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together in a bully, for should the skin unite, a heavy dressed condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as instructed by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment as salve is forced into meat. This will cause the malignant humors to be drained off from the head, swollen, and discolored parts about the wound, sore or ulcer, and when these humors are removed, the wounds themselves will soon heal, warm bread and water poultices applied over the affected parts, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in, will assist the ointment in the same and greatly assist the soothe and soften

There is a description of ulcer, sore and swelling which need not be named here, attendant upon the follies of youth, and for which this Ointment is urgently recommended as a sovereign remedy. In curing such pernicious sores it never fails to restore the system to a healthy state if the Pills be taken according to the printed instructions

Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the breast, the nape and back of the patient it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once. Whoever tries the ointment in the above manner for the diseases named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm. All sufferers from these complaints should envelope the throat or feddle as in a large bread and water poultice, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in it will greatly assist the cure of the throat and chest. To allay the fever and lessen the inflammation, eight or ten Pills should be taken night and morning. The Ointment will produce perspiration, the grand essential in all cases of fevers, sore throats, or where there might be an oppression of the chest, either from cold ma or other cause

Piles, Fistulas, Stictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then the ointment effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should lose no time in procuring these pills. It should be remembered that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for a considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be drawn into the system whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though poultices were applied to the eye. There again bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for fistulas, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers

Blotches, scabs, swellings can, with certainty, be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills taken night and morning, as recommended in the printed directions.

BOTH THE OINTMENT AND PILLS SHOULD BE USED IN THE FOLLOWING CASES

Bad Legs, Cancers, Chiego-foot, Chilblains, Coco Bay, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Throats, Skin Diseases, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Tumors, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Caution None are genuine unless the signature of J. Hayden, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Pot of Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the above medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in pots at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

THERESA D. MILLER } IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF M'KEAN COUNTY.
BY HER NEXT FRIEND, } No. 162 Dec. T. 1875
ALBERT B. PINGREY }
vs. } Ap. Ter. No. 1876.
HENRY B. MILLER }

THE RESPONDENT in the above entitled case is hereby required to appear before the Judges of said Court at Smethport, on Friday the 23d day of June next, and show cause why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with the said Respondent, agreeable to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Smethport, Pa., May 29, 1876. 4t

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of E. S. Taylor, late of Smethport borough, McKean County, Pennsylvania, dec'd, must make immediate settlement to the undersigned and all persons having claims against the said estate must present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

A. P. TAYLOR }
D. C. YOUNG } Executors.
E. S. TAYLOR }

June8w6

HOMESTEAD SEWING MACHINE $20

$20

For Domestic Use.

With table and fixtures complete, only $20

A perfect and unequalled, large, strong and durable Machine, constructed elegant and solid, from the best material with mathematical precision for Constant Family use or Manufacturing purposes. Always ready at a moment's notice to do its day's work, never out of order, and will last a generation with moderate care; easy to understand and manage, light, smooth and swift running, like the well-regulated movement of a fine watch simple compact, efficient and reliable, with all the valuable improvements to be found in the highest priced Machines, warranted to do the same work, the same way, and as rapid and smooth as a $72 Machine. An acknowledged triumph of ingenious mechanical skill, essentially the working woman's friend, and far in advance of all ordinary Machines, for absolute strength, reliability and general usefulness; will hem, fell, tuck, seam, quilt, bind, braid cord, gather, ruffle, shirr, Plait, fold, scallop, roll, Embroider, rap up breadths, &c., with wonderful rapidity, neatness and ease, sews the strongest lasting stitch equally fine and smooth through all kinds of goods, from cambric to several thicknesses of broadcloth or leather, with fine or coarse cotton, linen, silk or twine. Gives perfect satisfaction. Will earn its cost several times over in a season in the work it does, or make a good living for any man or woman who desires to use it for that purpose, works so faith ul and easy the servants or children can use it without damage. Price of Machine with light table, fully equipped for family work, $20. HALF CASE, COVER, SIDE DRAWERS AND CABINET STYLES each at correspondingly low rates. Safe delivery guaranteed, free from damage. Explanatory pamphlets illustrated with engravings of the several styles of Machines, references, variety of sewing, &c., mailed free. Confidential terms with liberal inducements to enterprising Clergymen, Teacher, Business Men, Traveling or Local Agents, &c., who desire exclusive Agencies, furnished on application. Address John H. Kendall & Co. 630 Broadway, New York. v13n28y1

A Desirable Business Opportunity.

A large and well-known New York house, about to establish an agency in this town and county, require the services of an active and reliable man or woman. The compensation will be liberal, while little or no capital is required. Only an energetic and trustworthy person will be accepted. Write to G. S. Hubbard, P. O. Box 5624, N. Y. City, for full particulars. 2t

The Latest Edition!

Important News.

Great Fall in Dry Goods!

AT FRANK N. TAYLOR'S STORE.

Having just returned from the Eastern cities with an IMMENSE STOCK of Spring and Summer Goods carefully selected from the

Latest and Newest Styles.

and bought with especial reference to the wants of my customers, and at bottom prices, I can offer every line of goods at bargains never before equalled in McKean County.

My stock is complete in every line, comprising

DRY GOODS,

Prints, Linens and Silks,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, NOTIONS

CARPETS, WALL PAPER, OIL CLOTHS,

with many other articles too numerous to mention. Give me a call, and I will guarantee satisfaction both in prices and goods.

AUCTION SALE

AUCTION every Thursday afternoon and evening until further notice, commencing June 15th.

FRANK N. TAYLOR.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SMETHPORT, PA.,

The following List comprises some of the many articles constantly on hand:

Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle clips, Axle greases, Apple parers, Barn door hinges, Barn door rollers, Bone knobs, Bath brick, Bell cranks, Bell cords, Beef pounders, Belts, Bench hooks, Boughs screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind butts, Blind staples, Butts, all kinds, Boot jacks, Borax, Boring machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull rings, Butts, all kinds, Candle sticks, Cake turners, Calipers, Caps, percussion, Carpet stretchers, Carvings, Casters, Catches, Cattle leaders, Chain, all kinds, Chalk lines, Chalk, Crayons, Cow's, all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes lines, Clothes wringers, Coal hods, Coffee mills, Corn cutters, Corn poppers, Crow bars, Curry combs, Curtain pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog collars, Draw shaves, Egg beaters, Exposure bits, Faucets, Fellice plates, Files, Fluting machines, Forks all kinds, Freezers, Fry pans, Gate hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's point, Glue, Glue pots, Grain sickles, Grindstones, Gun nipples, Hammers, Hand saws, Handles all kinds, Hasps and staples, Hatchets, Hay knives, Hinges all kinds, Hoes, Hooks all kinds, Horse pegs, Horse rakes, Horse hoes, Iron all kinds—and Pinkings, waffle and tuyere, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lantrons, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match safes, Measuring tapes, Meat cutters, Molasses gates, Mop sticks, Mouse traps, Mowing machines, Nails, Nails, Oil stones, Oilers, Picks, Picture nails, Planes, Pullys, Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Razors, Pave's, Ropes, Rules, Sealey fuse, Sand paper, Sauce pans, Saws all kinds, Scissors, Scoops, coal and grain, Screw drivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea kettles, Tobacco boxes, Toe calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tin ware, all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad cutters, Washers, Whiffle tree hooks, White lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheel barrows &c, &c.

Also Agent for the reliable **Grover & Baker** S. M. Co. Call and see late improvemen s, &c., on this machine.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first a class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE-STUFFS,

SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS

Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. All

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

Railroad Time Tables.

McKEAN & BUFFALO R. R.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Coal.	Mail.
Clermont	7.30 p m	1.30 p m
Wenewag		1.40
Hamlin		1.52
Colegrove		1.57
Crosby		2.01
Smethport	8.10	2.20
Farmers Va.		2.35
Frisbees		2.47
Larrabees	8.45 p m	2.57 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.
Larrabee	11.20 a m	5.36 p m
Frisbees	11.29	5.35
Farmers Val.	11.41	5.47
Smethport	11.57	6.02
Crosby	12-12	6.20
Colegrove	12.16	6.24
Hamlin	12.20	6.28
Wenewag	12.35	6.43
Clermont	12.45 p m	6.53 p m

S. V. GODDEN, Supt

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'y

Going South.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Accom.	Express.
Buffalo	7.25 a m	5.15 p m	2.25 p m
Olean	10.31	8.31	4.35
Eldred	11.11	9.10	
Larabees	11. 4	9.17	5.28
P't Allegany	11.36	9.40	5.48
Emporium	12.40		6.45

Going North.

STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.	Accom
Emporium	5.40 p m	1.47 p m	
P't Allegany	6.36	2.30	4.30 a m
Larabees	6.56	3.15	4.54
Eldred		3.24	5.03
Olean	7.45	4.10	5.47
Buffalo	10.30	7.20	9.00

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent

J. D. YEOMANS, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

NIAGARA EXPRESS	leaves	Renovo	4.50 p m
"	"	Driftwood	5.11 "
"	"	Emporium	6.30 "
"	"	St. Marys	7.55 "
"	"	arr. at Kane	8.30 "
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11.50 a m
"	"	Renovo	6.40 p m
"	"	Emporium	8.05 "
"	"	St. Marys	9.30 "
"	"	Kane	10.05 "
"	"	arr. at Erie	7.00 "
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves	Renovo	12.05 a m
"	"	Driftwood	1.25 "
"	"	Emporium	2.40 "
"	"	St. Marys	4.05 "
"	"	Kane	4.40 "
"	"	arr. at Erie	7.00 "

EASTWARD.

DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	9.00 a m
"	"	St. Marys	9.35 "
"	"	Emporium	10.55 "
"	"	Driftwood	12.15 p m
"	"	Renovo	2.00 "
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	11.20 a m
"	"	Kane	4.10 p m
"	"	St. Marys	5.35 "
"	"	Emporium	6.55 "
"	"	Renovo	8.30 "
"	"	arr. at Philadelphia	6.30 a m
PHILA'A EXPRESS	leaves	Erie	7.50 p m
"	"	Kane	12.00 m
"	"	St. Marys	1.25 a m
"	"	Emporium	2.50 "
"	"	Driftwood	4.10 "
"	"	Renovo	5.50 "

Day Express and Niagara Express connect east and west with Low Grade Division, and Niagara Express connects west with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Wm. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup't.

Orphan's Court Sale.

In re ESTATE OF JAMES BUTLER, DECEASED. } IN THE ORPHAN'S COURT OF McKEAN COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of James Butler late of Ceres township, McKean county, deceased, by virtue of an order of Orphan's Court held to and for said county, on the fourth day of March A. D. 1876, and to the said Administrator, directed, will expose to public sale on Thursday, the 22, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the premises, all the interest of the said Deceased, in the following described Real Estate, situate in Ceres township, said county, to wit: Lots Nos. 273 and 274 in Warrants Nos 2290 and 3447; lot No. 69, in Warrant No. 2286; lot Number 486, in Warrant Number 2296; all situate in Ceres township aforesaid, said lots joining together and making one entire farm, containing two hundred and seven acres, more or less, with mansion house, barns, &c.

TERMS CASH.

BRIDGET P. BUTLER,
Administratrix.

Smethport, Pa., May 30, 1876. 4t

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station, D. Bible House, New York City.

$75 Worth Given Away

A Gift, free to every one. Farmers, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Families, and everybody Send us your address PLAIN. For full particulars, how you can obtain a first-class $75 shuttle lock-stitch Family Sewing Machine, absolutely without paying anything for it, address KENDALL & CO., P. O. Box 1691, New York v13n28y1

Coffins and Caskets.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, &c., constantly on hand.

AN HISTORICAL FACT.—Every agent who has been steadily selling the improved $20 Homestead Sewing Machine for three years, owns his dwelling house, has a good account in bank, is clear of debt, and has money at interest,—the natural consequence of securing a good agency for superior goods at the lowest prices. A good first-class Sewing Machine must useful—reliable, at all times, easy to understand and control, the same size and does the same work as any machines that sell at Four Times the price. There is no machine at any price better, or that will do finer or more work, and certainly none so low in price by many dollars. The HOMESTEAD is widely known and used in thousands of families in the Eastern and Middle States, and daily becoming popular in the West. It will save its cost several times over in an season, doing the work of the family, or will earn four or five dollars a day for any man or woman who sews for a living. It is the strongest machine made, is ready at all times to do its work, makes the strongest and finest stitch yet invented, and is fully acknowledged as the Standard Family Sewing Machine. Price complete for domestic use, $20, delivered at your door, no matter how remote you may reside. Business permanent and honorable, with more certain and rapid sales, and larger profits than any other. Extraordinary liberal offers made to local or traveling agents where we have none established; or, if there is no agent near you, send your order direct to the factory. Address John H. Kendall & Co. 630 Broadway, New York. v13n28y1

LOCAL MATTERS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscription price of the Miner is $1 00 a year. If paid in advance a reduction of twenty-five per cent. is allowed, making the subscription $1.50. Subscribers must not expect a discont when their subscription has expired over three months, and we hope they'll not ask it.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath school every sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7½ p. m.

Preaching at Norwich at 3 p. m., and at Clermont at 6 p. m., every other Sabbath. And Preaching at Oak Creek at 3 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services (unless at 10½ a. m. and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school houses.

— Court week.

— Judge Wilson presides.

— Ben Hoyt supplies much of the attendance at this term, and quite an array of legal talent.

— The "gum-headed" lead pencil wizard and the air-gun fellows have driven a thriving trade this week.

— The festival on Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Baptist church was a pleasant affair, and well attended.

— W J Milliken is announced as the orator of the day at Port Allegany on the coming Fourth. The committee could not have made a better selection.

— To-day is the last day of our borough school, when that beautiful refrain, "good-by scholars; good-by school &c., will be heard in our memory, will be in order, we presume, among the bad boys.

— Our friend D. R. Hamlin says he is going to St. Louis to attend the Democratic National Convention. Hamlin and Tilden would make a lovely "reform" ticket—especially the front end of it.

— Judge Wilson tells us that he is well acquainted with both Blaine and Hayes, having sat in Congress with both, and he is free to say that Hayes is the superior of Blaine in intellect and culture and the requisite ability for a good President.

— The Crossmire—Culler case has taken a greater part of the time of the court this week. The Jury is still out as we go to press.

[S Since writing the above the Jury has returned with the verdict of Not Guilty

— Dr Wm. V. Keating, of Philadelphia, has been spending a few days in town. The Dr favored us with a pleasant call, during which we were pleased to learn that he heartily commends the improvements now making and feels a deep interest in the prosperity of our borough and people.

— Commissioner Reed up let with us last week two eggs laid the week of the same hen. One represented her ordinary work and the other what she could do when she felt real well. The first was a large egg, but the second was a whopper. That hen is evidently like Bill Nye, "full of pluck and fertile in resources."

— S. H. Smith has just returned from the city where he has secured for his store at Hamlin station another large stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he will sell at lower prices than ever. He has also a large stock of Fourth of July goods in the line of Fire Works, &c. Give him a call.

— It will pay you if you are living anywhere within fifty miles of Eldred, to go there for your supplies of Groceries, Crockery, Boots, Shoes, table and pocket Cutlery, Teas, Coffees Spices, Tobacco, Flour, Feed, Pork and Fish. The highest market price paid for Wool, for which we pay cash, or a splendid line of Dry Goods etc., to exchange, as low as the lowest. Come one, come all.

HARDEN & ROBARTS.

The Fourth at Clermont.

The St. Elizabeth T. A. Association of Clermont propose to celebrate the coming Fourth by a Grand Picnic in the grove at that place. Among other attractions will be a foot-race, a purse of $2,00 being offered the winning man. All are invited, and a pleasant time promised to all who attend.

A Laudable Enterprise.

To the above heading we refer to the new confectionery and ice cream saloon established by Gilbert Lyman in the building formerly occupied by Gunzberg's clothing store. The room has been neatly and tastily arranged, and is altogether one of the pleasantest places to drop into in town. We speak from pleasant experience when we say that the ice cream there dispensed is as cold as 20 ice-bergs and excellently flavored, and every thing about the establishment as pleasing to the most fastidious taste. The hospitalities of the place will be under the charge of Gil.'s two sprightly and agreeable daughters, who are to have the entire management after the business is fairly under way. We wish them abundant success, and advise all who would indulge in ice cream, strawberries, and other luxuries, in a cool, pleasant and retired, corner, with their wives or sweethearts, to call upon them.

Licenses.

The following licenses have been granted at this term of Court:

FOR TAVERN LICENSE.

Phil Popplekenagle,	Bradford township
Edward Dolan,	Bradford township
Ransom Larrabee,	Eldred township
Wm Hackett,	Smethport boro
Sally A Palmer,	Liberty township
Peter Lavery,	Sergeant township
James O'Neil,	Bradford township
John Lawson,	Bradford boro
T Mullen, Jr.,	Bradford boro
H Wagner,	Bradford boro
Eugene Mullen,	Liberty township
S Barnwell,	Liberty township
Geo Wetzel,	Keating township

FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUOR LICENSE.

Simon Stamler,	Liberty township
Charles Geary,	Lafayette township

FOR EATING HOUSE LICENSE.

Philip W Roth,	Bradford boro
L S Bishop,	Liberty township
James McCrossan,	Eldred township

A Few Hours at the Convention.

We were last week present at the deliberations of the National Republican Convention, at which were nominated the candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, who, we may be permitted to say, we sincerely believe are sure of election next fall. Starting from Smethport Monday afternoon, and leaving Harrisburg at 9.40 the next morning by the Limited Mail, 6 o'clock found us entering the smoke enveloped city of Pittsburgh, and at 5 the next morning (Wednesday) we awoke in the Queen City of the West—Cincinnati. Had we the genius of "the Poet of New York" we might dilate to the extent of a column upon the fascinations of a trip over the mountains from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh over that magnificent road of all roads, the Pennsylvania Railroad. Words are inadequate, and we can only advise our readers to see how it is for themselves, assuring them of a day of ever changing and never-ending pleasure.

We found the Wild Cat District well represented at the Convention. Beside Delegate Rogers and our Faber-shoving friend Redfield, we soon came across Gen. T. L. Kane, who, true to his generous impulses, took us immediately in hand and by means of his extensive acquaintance contributed much to the pleasure of our visit. We were not surprised to meet Maj. J. K. Hallory there, indeed we should not be surprised to meet him anywhere on the face of the earth. The Major is always there, and always seems to find plenty of friends and acquaintances. We, at all events, were pleased to meet him—and pledge eternal friendship in flowing bumpers of milk! Hon. W. W. Brown, of Corry, was also among the army of spectators, as were Messrs. V. Perry Carter and J. J. Roberts, of Ceres, who were fortunately in the city on business, thus swelling the array of our representatives.

Armed with admission tickets, through the kindness of delegates Rogers and Bowen, we were soon seated in the chair to which our ticket assigned us in the vast Exposition Building. The proceedings of the first day, devoted mainly to organization and appointment of committees, would have been devoid of interest were it not that the monotony was frequently broken by eloquent speeches by some of the prominent gentleman present, in response to calls from the impatient audience. G. W. Curtis, editor of Harpers Weekly, was on every occasion cordially received and respectfully listened to. Mr. Curtis' thorough republicanism cannot be disputed, and his earnest advocacy of radical reform, within the party, was heartily applauded by the Convention and the audience. That his efforts were not fruitless is evident from the fact that he has since stated that he is more satisfied than he hoped to have been with he work of the Convention. The dark haired soldier and Senator, John A. Logan, followed with one of his ringing speeches that never fail to arouse applause and admiration. There were other speeches, but we were tired, hungry and perspiring at every pore, and returned to the Grand fully satisfied with one Convention day.

On the second day the Convention got itself "down to business." A lively skirmish over the adoption of the report of the Committee on Credentials, resulting in the triumph of the better element, proved that "reform within the party" was not a falsehood. The admirable platform, which we publish elsewhere, was adopted as it came from the committee with no formidable opposition.

Then came the presentation of candidates for President. As the roll of States was called and each candidate named, with eloquent speeches in their behalf, the adherents of each on the floor and in the galleries vied with each other in the expression of enthusiasm for their favorites. The names of Blaine and Bristow, Morton, Conkling, Hayes and Hartranft were in turn received with shouts, whoops, cheers, waving of hats and fans. It was generally conceded that in the matter of enthusiasm Blaine seemed the favorite. This was due very much to the commanding and overpowering eloquence of his champion, Col. Ingersoll. As the last candidate was named and duly shouted into line, all were thoroughly tired and an adjournment was received with relief.

Being compelled to return home the next morning we were unable to witness the contest of the ballot. It was fairly fought, and we all know and rejoice in the result, giving us Hayes and Wheeler as our standard bearers; and we shall ever remember with pleasure that we were at the Convention that nominated the Centennial President and Vice President of the United States.

Our Philadelphia Correspondent.

We have the pleasure this week of introducing to the acquaintance of our many readers, by means of his initial letter, a new and permanently engaged Philadelphia correspondent. The interest that all feel in the progress of the Centennial Exposition places a demand upon all well conducted newspapers to have during this season an intelligent and reliable correspondent at Philadelphia. Mr. J. Percy Keating, son of Wm. V. Keating, of said city, who has extensive land interests in in this county, has consented to give our readers the benefit of his almost daily visits to the Exposition. Although not personally acquainted with Mr. Keating, we are assured that he is a young man of superior intelligence, culture and attainments, and we congratulate both ourselves and our readers upon the prospect of a perusal of his Centennial letters during the continuance of the Exposition.

THE BOOM BILL BECOMES A LAW BY LIMITATION.—The sale bill No. 21, known as the "boom bill" entitled "An act to regulate the amount of toll and other charges to be laid and collected by boom companies within this Commonwealth," which created such a sensation during the session of the Legislature, and led to an investigation, which resulted in the expulsion of two members of the House, has become a law by limitation, the Governor failing to approve or veto it.

Our Philadelphia Letter.

To the Editor of the Miner:

The Centennial Exhibition is now started upon the second month of its existence, and as the great novelty is beginning to wear away to us Philadelphians, we are once again commencing to breath freely and collect our scattered senses. One month ago from last Saturday the great green portals that had sternly barred the hidden treasures from the vulgar gaze, were thrown open to the thronging multitude, and amid the booming of cannon, the enchanting strains of music and the hurras of thousands, the great exhibition was thrown open to the world. It would be needless for me, I presume, to recall at present the incidents of that day, as your readers have no doubt long since heard of all that occurred. Suffice it to say that our city never before so thoroughly shook off her quaker garb and dignified reserve, and gave herself up to such a wild pitch of excitement. To-day, somewhat quieted from the first exultant throbs of delight, she contents herself with viewing her offspring—her premium trust—with the calm contentment of a happy mother, and delights to turn her thoughts to the reception of her guests.

The past month, it must be admitted, in spite of the occasional drawbacks which in such a grand undertaking cannot always be foreseen, has fully demonstrated the success of the exhibition. The number of visitors, it is true, have not fulfilled the expectations of the most sanguine, but to those whose prophecies in this respect have not been influenced by their patriotism or enthusiasm it has given full satisfaction. Each day as the summer approaches, and with it the time for moving in this direction toward the watering places, the arrivals are more numerous, as the number of admissions at the grounds indicate. The total number admitted daily at present, is between thirty and forty thousand. During the past month over a million persons have visited the grounds. Many of these of course were admitted on special passes, as for instance, those invited guests who came on the opening day, members of the press, etc., and so the profits of the exhibition are by no means in proportion to the number admitted.

But it is not my intention to deal entirely in general terms. It is my earnest wish, if you will allow me the space in your valuable columns to take a survey of the show, and present my experience to your readers for their inspection. To this end I shall ask them to accompany me on a short tour around the grounds, stopping at times to note what is most worthy of attention, and gathering up here and there small crumbs of gossip which every one is very willing to dispense with, without pay, (a solitary exception to the general rule, it may be remarked.)

I may as well premise, however, by saying that the route which one should take in going over the grounds is in itself a very important point to be considered. To me the question is easily settled by taking the course followed by the small steam-cars, which traverse the grounds in every direction, and land you to every point of interest. These cars, by the way, are a great convenience, especially in hot weather, when a walk in the boiling sun is by no means pleasant. At every stopping point you can alight and remain as long as you wish viewing the objects of interest there presented, and then take the train again for the next station.

And now let me try and remember what I saw this morning. The clouds were gathering rather ominously as I sallied forth in search of a Centennial-bound car, but confiding in the justice of my cause, I defied the elements to their face, fought them well and conquered, as the noonday sun with its oven-like rays most conclusively proved. Arrived at the grounds in about an hour's time I sought the Main Hall, and immediately upon entering found myself amid the sunny plains of Italy. Italy was evidently doing her best to court admiration, and if one may judge by the crowd which swept along through her domains, she certainly had captured it. What I noticed particularly in her display was the exquisite carving in wood, the Mosaics, (Venetian, Florentine and Roman,) the statuary, the filigree work and the cameos. As specimens of carving, I might notice a praying desk and chair of wood, carved with the most exquisite designs, sculptural and original, and with such finish about it as to attract attention at once from all other objects. Some idea of the beauty of this work may be gained from the fact that it is valued at $6,000. In a corner of the appartment I noticed a pillar ornament about 7 feet high and a foot wide, which at first did not appear to be of much importance, yet upon closer inspection, revealed a most exquisite piece of carving. The design was evidently original with the artist, consisting of birds, represented among the foliage of a tree. When we consider that the artist consumed 220 days of 12 hours each upon this work, we may form some estimate of its worth.

I have mentioned the mosaics as being particularly fine, and indeed it may be safely said that such mosaics are very rarely seen anywhere. I saw a table there, which could not have been more than two feet and a half in diameter, and the slab alone was worth $2000 in gold. In the centre of it was a piece of mosaic work representing Romulus and Remus suckled by the wolf, as related in the fable, and this was surrounded by four pictures all done in mosaic, representing the four seasons. But to describe all the objects of interest there displayed would require volumes. I ought not to leave Italy, however, without mentioning the filigree work from Genoa. It was superb, both as regards style and delicacy of finish. The jewelry also was especially fine. But let me not forget the false teeth display, which I fancy was unexceptionable, though in such matters I must confess an utter want of taste.

J. P. K.

[The balance of the above letter will appear next week.—ED.]

Beautiful Pictures.

We have received from the Fine Art Publishing House of Geo. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, several pictures recently published by them. The subjects, as works of high art, deserve the highest praise. Stinson & Co., were among the pioneers in the Fine Art publishing business in this country, and year by year their business has grown, until at the present time it has assumed colossal proportions. A short time since they published a chromo that had a run of over one hundred and twenty-five thousand copies. The weight of them amounted was over nine tons. They publish every description of fine works of art, from a chromo to a photograph—from a fine Crayon drawing to the most elegant Steel Engraving.

They are also publishers of the Centennial Record, which is a very large, illustrated paper, devoted to whatever is of interest connected with the One Hundredth Birthday of the United States. Terms one dollar per year. The great Exhibition at Philadelphia is fully illustrated and described.

Messrs. Stinson & Co., are at present in want of a large number of new agents, to whom they offer the most liberal inducements. We call attention to their advertisement, headed, "To The Working Class," in our advertising columns.

Interesting Personal Intelligence.

The subject of this sketch now resides in Irving, N. Y. She formerly lived in Fredonia, and in the West. Her case is worth the attention of physicians, as well as the people, as it is probably the worst one ever cured by medicine. Here is her own simple and truthful statement:

Fredonia, N. Y., June 7, 1876.

I certify that I had been sick about eight years with an affection my physicians called scrofula. The nature of the disease had been terrible. My whole throat was a raw mass of rotting sore. My palate had been eaten out, my nose, face and forehead had discharging sores, and my left eyelid was partly eaten off; my body and limbs had deep eating ulcers extending nearly to the bone, that had existed for years. I was reduced in flesh to a mere skeleton, and my strength was well nigh exhausted.

I was in this dreadful condition—a mere wreck of my former self—in November, 1869. I had been treated by a number of doctors of great reputation, both in this country and in the West without apparent benefit. I had become discouraged and my case seemed hopeless as it was dreadful. At this time Dr Fenner, of Fredonia, commenced treating me, and I began taking his Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. Almost immediately I began to improve. My ulcers ceased to eat and pain me and began to heal; my nerves strengthened daily, and I soon began to gain in flesh. Within three months I became as it were a new being. I continued to take his remedy for about a year, although to all appearances I was nearly well in six months after beginning it. But I knew that a medicine that had such healing powers, and had given me so much strength and flesh could not hurt me, and I continued so long to be sure that there was none of the disease left in my system. Now three years have elapsed since I have taken any of the Remedy, but I remain entirely well of the disease, no trace, except some scars remaining, to tell how terrible its ravages had been. I feel as well and strong as I ever did before it.

MRS. ANNA ADAMS.

If any suffering from impure blood will not believe after such evidence as this it would probably be impossible to convince them of anything.

For sale by all dealers in medicines and by A. B. Armstrong, agent for Smethport.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Exercise your judgment—A newer and better philosophy.—To pull down all absurd and antiquated notions of disease and its cures, and to establish a rational system on the ruins, has been the chief endeavor of Dr Holloway through life, hence the origin of his celebrated Pills and Ointment—remedies in keeping with common sense, because subservient to nature, rather than at variance with her laws like those in general use. To the stomach we trace dyspepsia, headache and general debility; to the liver, bile jaundice, and yellow fever; to the bowels, diarrhœa, dysentery, constipation, piles and fistula; to the lungs, consumption, &c; to the blood, scrofula, scurvy and all cutaneous eruptions. By keeping these organs and the vital fluid pure and healthy we may safely defy the attacks of disease, and no medicine yet prepared for this purpose can equal the action of these Pills and Ointment, as they dive to the seat of the disorder, and by extirpating its cause, destroy its effect. 1y9

— "Lal me?" said Mrs. Partington, beaming mildly through her gold-rimmed spectacles, "women do make such a fuss about repairing boy's clothes. Now there's Isaac, who hardly goes a day without tearing something. He used to keep me about distracted with work till I went and bought me a sewing machine. I was very careful to get one that had plenty of room under the arm, so that when he tore his pan s I could put them right under the machine without taking Isaac out of them. The machine is in the adjoining room, doctor, and I'd like to have you see it," saying which she led the way to where Ike was discovered seated before a "light-running Domestic," busily sewing the cat up in the good old lady's rag-bag."

WITHOUT A PARALLEL?—We believe that the wonderful results accomplished by the use of "*Shiloh's Consumption Cure*" are without a parallel in the history of Medicine. Those who disbelieve this and have occasion to try it, can be convinced without expense to themselves. Its success is so wonderful and sure that we sell it on a guarantee to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Croup. In these cases or any Lung trouble don't fail to try it, it may save your life, while it will cost you nothing if it gives you no relief. Call at the Drug Store of A. B. Armstrong's, and get a trial bottle for 5 cents, or a regular size for 50 cents or $1.00.

S. C. WELLS, Sole Prop'r LeRoy, N. Y.

"*HACKMETACK*" a new and delightful Perfume sold by, A. B. Armstrong. 13-Cl6ow-6m

— The body of a man who was drowned at Alton, mention of which was made last week, has been recovered.

— Congressman Ross has been home several days on a sick leave. At last accounts he was improving.

— The Enterprise thinks a good Photographer could make more than a good living in Conneaport.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS and expenditures of Hamilton School District for the year ending June 5, 1876.

Gross amount of tax levied for school purposes	$711 64	
For building purposes	829 01	
Total		$1539 22
Exonerations on seated duplicate	04 66	
Returned to Co Comm'rs	5 00	
Outstanding seated tax	127 36	
" unseated tax, less percentage and exonerations	1332 60	
RECEIPTS		
Total tax receipts	$120 04	
Orders from Co Comm'rs	291 00	
State appropriation	11 16	
Total		$423 20
EXPENDITURES		
Teachers Salaries	$240 33	
Gas building lo	25 00	
Discounts on 3000 orders.	29 69	
Fuel	20 33	
Repairs	23 16	
Salary of Secretary	10 00	
Salary of Treasurer and Collector	13 79	
Boarding Teachers and all other expenses	151 90	
Total		$533 59

JOHN C. HOUSLER, President.
WM. BARTHOLMEW, Secretary.

To The Working Class.—We can furnish you employment at which you can make very large pay, in your own localities, without being away from home over night. Agents wanted in every town and county to take subscribers for the Centennial Record, the largest publication in the United States—16 pages, 64 columns; Elegantly Illustrated; Terms only $1 per year. The Record is devoted to whatever is of interest connected with the Centennial year. The great Exhibition as Philadelphia is fully illustrated in detail. Everybody wants it. The whole people feel great interest in their Country's Centennial Birthday, and want to know all about it. An elegant patriotic crayon drawing premium picture is presented free to each subscriber. It is entitled, "In remembrance of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States." Size 23 by 30 inches. Anyone can be a successful agent, for but show the paper and picture and hundreds of subscribers are obtained everywhere. There is no business that will pay like this at present. We have agents who are making as high as $20 per day and upwards. Now is the time; don't delay. Remember it costs nothing to give the business a trial. Send for our circulars, terms, and sample copy of paper, which are sent free to all who apply; do it to-day. Complete outfit free to those who decide to engage. Farmers and mechanics and their sons and daughters make the very best of agents. Address, THE CENTENNIAL RECORD, Portland, Maine.

1s-23m2

AUDITORS STATEMENT—Road Commissioners of Wetmore Township.

James Lamfrigan and W. Caller, Road Commissioners in account with Wetmore Township for the year 1875.

	Dr.	
Balance of uncollected Duplicate 1875	$180 85	
Amount on duplicate	491 87	
Rec'd from Co Commissioners on seated lands	1030 00	
Balance due Thos L Kane	61 19	
Total		$1793 41
	Cr.	
Balance due Commissioners from last account	$197 32	
Paid for labor	1206 29	
Balance on duplicate 1875	244 28	
Paid for Printing	3 00	
" damage to H Kirwan	5 00	
" Town Clerk	15 50	
" Auditors fee	9 00	
" for mule	3 25	
Balance of duplicate 1874 worked out	180 85	
Lawyers fee	5 00	
Work on duplicate of 1875	247 00	
Amount of 5 per cent for collecting $247 00	12 35	
Amount of 2 per cent for Paying out $1872 39	37 44	
Total		$2165 37
Amount Dr.		1793 41
Balance due Commissioners		$372 96

The above account audited this 17th day of April, 1876 and found correct

WM BLUW
J C JAMES } Auditors.
C A PICCIOLI

ATTEST: P SMALL, Town Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States Western District of Pennsylvania.

IN THE MATTER OF AULT & CONFORTH } —IN BANKRUPTCY. IN BANKRUPTS.

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of creditors of said Bankrupts will be held at the office of Hon. S. E. Woodruff, in the city of Erie, Pa. on the 6th day of July, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time the Assignee will submit his final account, and a dividend of the fund in his hands may be declared.

2t O. E. HAVEN, Assignee.

The Best Yet For Agent's Sales Is OUR BEHAVIOR A manual of Etiquette and Dress of the best American society by Mrs. E. B. Duffey. Will sell at sight in every house. Is indispensable to all who desire to get ahead in the world. Written with great ability, printed and bound splendidly. Sold at low price. The only book on this subject sold by agents, and will sell better than any other work in the market. Circulars and terms sent on immediate application to the publishers

J. M. STODDART & CO. 723 Chestnut St. Phila. 23t3

Orphan's Court Sale.

In re ESTATE OF } IN THE ORPHANS COURT
DELOS F PIERCE } OF MCKEAN COUNTY.

Notice as hereby given that by virtue of an order of Orphan's Court held in and for the County of McKean, at Smethport, Pa., on the 3d day of June A D 1876, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Delos F. Pierce, late of Otto township, in said county, will expose to public sale on the premises on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day all the interest of the said decedent in the following described real estate, to wit: All the interest of the said decedent in a certain piece of land situate in Otto township, said County, commencing at the north west corner of Daniel Knight's farm, running thence south one hundred and thirty-four rods; thence westerly along the highway and the north line of land contracted to George Anderson in a corner; thence north one hundred and fifty-four rods to a corner; thence east seventy-six rods to the place of beginning, containing sixty-seven acres, more or less, with the appurtenances TERMS CASH.

H. K BARTON, Administrator.

Smethport, June 12, 1876 4t

J. P. WENDEL,

Dealer in

FINE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS.

FLOUR, PORK, LARD,

SALT, AND FISH,

Selected

TEAS.

Pure

COFFEES and SPICES.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS.

And a variety of all other goods usually kept in a First Class Store.

Main st. Smethport. Pa.

PATTERSON.

J. H. PATTERSON,

JEWELER.

Having established a Jewelry store in the MINER Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.

May 13, 1875.

R. O. SMITH & Co.

Would respectfully call attention to the following

DEPARTMENTS:

DRESS GOODS.

This Department is unusually attractive. Full and complete lines of Black Goods. Novelties in New Fabries and Colorings, at prices that cannot fail to attract attention.

SHAWLS.

Novelties in Cashmere and Shetland Shawls. Large assortment Paisley Shawls.

LADIES' LINEN SUITS.

A nice assortment of Ladies Linen Suits; also, Linens in Piece, and Embroidered trimmings to match.

GLOVES & HOSIERY.

Full assortments Lisle Thread, Silk and Kid Gloves. Hosiery in fine qualities, Bleached, Brown and Striped. All the Novelties in Ladies' Ties. Large assortment of Neck Ruches.

PARASOLS.

Large variety in all qualities, with French Horn, Ebony and Peal Handles.

CARPETS.

Our Carpet Stock includes the best Makes in Market, and at Prices to suit the present Times.

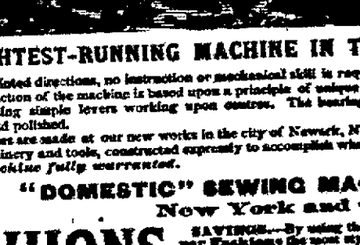
Our lines of DOMESTICS, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c, are the largest ever opened by us.

These Goods were purchased on an unusually depressed Market. They are paid for, and all discounts secured. We are in shape to sell them cheaper than any House in Western New York. A personal examination will convince you of our disposition so to do.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

Water Street.



Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER

THE NEW "DOMESTIC"

A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.

It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind. It being so

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it. The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and these are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

FASHIONS SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect fitting garment can be produced, at a large saving of MONEY to those who choose to make or have made the making of their own garments.

The Fashion Department is under the charge of the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most fashionable modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to obtain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Garden Herbs.

The Germantown *Telegraph* gives the following seasonable hints on a subject to which farmers are quite indifferent:

Few things add more to the pleasure of a thoroughly good cook than to have a good supply of kitchen herbs ready to hand. A little of one thing or another in the line often makes all the difference between a successful dish and one of mediocre quality. Every garden should have a few, and where they are wanting should be looked after at this season.

Perhaps the most useful is parsley. That has to be raised from seed, although if the flower stalks are cut off as they come up in the summer the same plants may be prolonged several seasons. It does not go to seed, however, the first season of sowing; so that if sown early and got strong before summer comes, we can get a pretty good supply of leaves the first season. The seeds, however, take several weeks to germinate, and should be put in as early as possible. Another herb of great service to the best cooks is the leek, a kind of onion which is no onion, as it makes all tops and little roots. It is not as strong as the ordinary onion, and gives a delicate flavor to certain soups and sauces that nothing of the kinds will do. This also has to be sown early and on very rich ground. But if possible the richness should be given to the ground the previous year. Fresh and rank manure is unfavorable to good leek cultivators.

Many make good use in winter of marjoram and summer savory. These are raised from seed sown at this season of the year.

Sage and thyme are perennials; but they require an occasional pruning or replanting to get them in the best condition. If left to themselves they become woody, scrawly, and somewhat barren of leaves, if they are not entirely killed by the severity of the winter. Thyme can be kept in good condition by being sheared down to the ground or cut back with a knife every spring. This induces a good, healthy growth, which is in excellent condition for use at any time. Sage is often kept many years in good condition by simply cutting back, but often it needs starting quite anew. This may be done by taking cuttings of the old plant and burying down deep in the ground, so that the tops of the shoots are barely above the surface. These root very well and soon make good plants.

There are other herbs useful on some occasions, but these are essential to every good garden.

Domestic Recipes.

Lemon Pie.—One cup boiling water, one tablespoonful corn starch, one cup sugar, juice and grated rind of one lemon, butter size of an egg, take this from the stove and add one egg well beaten. To be made with an upper crust.

Corn Bread.—Two eggs well beaten; one-half cup sugar, one pint sweet milk, one teaspoonful soda, three and one-half cups sifted meal, in the last of which put two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar.

Sponge Cake.—Two cups sugar, two cups flour, seven eggs, one-half teaspoonful soda, one of cream tartar, or the juice of one lemon.

Graham Gems.—Take equal quantities by measure of good graham flour and cold water. Mix and bake in a very quick oven on the small pans especially made for gems, and which can be had of any hardware dealer. Success depends on baking the dough in small quantities, as must be done when the pans are used, and in a quick oven, so that a top crust forms almost immediately and makes the gems light.

To Restore Black Goods.—Rusty black goods of every kind can be made as good as new by dipping them when perfectly clean in a not very strong solution of extract of logwood, and, after drying, washing them in soapsuds. No rubbing is required. Made-up goods, as dresses, or men's coats, can be thoroughly sponged instead of dipped. Care should be taken that the solution be not too strong, and the oftener the articles are washed in the soapsuds the brighter they will become. This will apply to lace veils, as well as any other articles.

Hard Soap.—I have never been able to make hard soap with rock potash that was fit for use. It may be because I don't know how to make it right. I have, however, made very nice hard soap with kalye, which I got at the grocer's; it makes better soap than any I can buy at the stores.

Garden Gossip.

After-Treatment.—I really believe that one cause of the many failures in tree culture arises from the fact that a large portion of our planters think there is no necessity for bestowing labor upon trees and plants after they have been set out according to the owner's ideas of performing this process. They evidently work upon the principle that a subject that is not able to take care of itself after being carefully handled is not worth having. I think very differently from that, however, and even should I be wrong in my reasoning the result of after-work tells upon my pets when some of my neighbors lose their trees. I have saved many a sickly specimen by wrapping the body in paper tied very loosely, and in dry weather occasionally sprinkling the whole head; frequent stirring the soil is a favorite remedy, not only among newly planted small fruits, but around trees as well. Great yawning cracks in the soil indicate that the hoe is needed. I take away the mulch from my trees, stir the soil, and replace it again, and this frequently. To sum up, shade and moisture at the top and stirring the soil are essentials to insure success. A dry head and water poured over the surface of the ground are the elements of failure.

Tamper Young Lions.

The young lion, born in the menagerie, is, upon the whole, rather an interesting young cub. He has the roly poly movements of a Newfoundland puppy, and, with his short, rounded ears and mammillipan tail, like a flexible pump handle with a knob on the end, is rather funny than otherwise. When he licks your hand, as he will, like a dog, his tongue is found to be barbed and rough, like the tongue of all the cat tribe, and the sensation is that of being rubbed with exceedingly coarse sand paper. A few rubs of excessive affection will draw blood.

He is at that stage of existence inclined to be playful, growling over his meat like a cat, purring and hissing very much like a large specimen of that animal, occasionally playing with his tail, and being at times very meek and demure. But as he grows he becomes rougher in his play, takes hold too hard and is not always careful to keep his claws in their proper velvet. Then begins his regular training. He has been already taught to jump over sticks, to let his trainer pull him around, reprove him with voice and whip (for he is more easily cowed than most dogs) and to do the more ordinary tricks of trained animals. But now he is put into a cage. No one is allowed to feed him but his trainer. From him and him alone he receives his daily food and water. To him he looks alike for reward and punishment. Unconscious of his own power he dares no disobedience—thinks of none—and so gradually becomes accustomed to the whip cracking, pistol firing and all the rest of it.

His cage is generally partitioned off about half way by bars, which separate him either from a companion of his own species or a tiger, panther or leopard, who is undergoing similar experiences. He finds some hidden sympathy with his neighbor, and even if at first reluctant to fraternize, the bars are too near together for them to fight, and he soon becomes reconciled to company. In due time the two inclosures are thrown into one, and there are two or more animals in the same cage. Family jars frequently occur, but can generally be suppressed by the attendants.

The removal of one generation seldom eradicates the instinct of prey and the means to secure it, and the innate ferocity of the wild animal will at times burst forth with roar and leap and tearing claw and frothing mouth, when the power of the tamer is for the time utterly gone, and the beast whilom so submissive, springs upon his companions of the cage or perhaps, in an unguarded moment of performing, upon his exhibitor, and nothing but immediate presence of mind and immediate use of deadly weapons within his control can avert the fatal catastrophe. We fear the old story of Androcles and the lion is a myth. Lemkel, the famous lion tamer, had an old lion, an original African importation, who lay sullen and inert in the corner of the cage, while his relations and friends were leaping over each other and over the trainer to the music of his whip, and despite the fact that from age he was quite decrepit and and nearly toothless, the trainer never took any liberties with him, and in the midst of his most daring feats still kept an eye on that corner. And well he might, for upon one occasion old Leo, disgusted at the apathy of his species under indignity, rose deliberately and, walking to the inhibitor, gave him a blow, a mere pat, so one mightily, with the open hand, which laid the man on his back, with a broken arm. Feeling then that he had sufficiently vindicated the dignity of his race the lion went quietly back to his recumbent position in the corner, and with considerable difficulty the performer was got out of the cage.

A Fall in Wheat.

A most extraordinary disaster occurred in St. Paul, Minnesota, the other day, in the shape of an eruption of wheat from one of the bins of an elevator. The bin is, or was, twenty by thirty feet in width, about seventy feet deep, and was filled from bottom to top, the amount being estimated at about thirty-four thousand bushels. Suddenly it was discovered that the wheat was pushing out the side of the elevator, thirty or forty feet from the top, and that several of the iron stays had snapped asunder. Efforts were promptly made to reduce the pressure by removing the wheat; but it was too late, and soon, with a great crash, the wooden timbers burst open, the iron sheathing was ripped off, and out rushed the wheat in a gigantic stream twenty feet in diameter. It poured over the bluff, crushing to fragments a shanty about fifty feet from the elevator, although the inmates had time to escape. The sight of this torrent of wheat was a most singular one. The whole amount discharged from the hole in the elevator was variously estimated at from seven to ten thousand bushels. It took but a few moments to deposit this golden grain in a pile at the foot of the elevator about seventy-five feet square. A force of men was at once employed to shovel the wheat in upon the floor of the elevator, in the midst of which process a shower came. But the grain was kept comparatively dry.

Not a Good Place.

A Danbury man carried home four quarts of soft shell clams in his overcoat pockets. In the same pocket was a handful of loose tobacco. By the time the man reached home each clam had a nice quid comfortably rolled under its tongue. The clams were opened and cooked, without the family noticing the filthy habit they had got into. They were served for breakfast, and were partly eaten. The Danbury man is now convinced that he must either find something other than a pocket to carry clams home in, or get a wider back door.

New York has a firm named Day & Knight. It is a strong, safe firm. Day may break, but Knight will succeed nevertheless.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

A freight train was passing Sing Sing prison at a speed of fifteen miles an hour, six convicts ran to the wall and jumped on the cars and tender, four of them boarding the engine, one of whom presented a revolver to the engineer and ordered him to increase the speed, while another uncoupled the locomotive from the train. They successfully passed the guards, who were afraid to fire on account of the engineer and fireman. When near Tarrytown the convicts ordered the engine stopped and they jumped down and disappeared in the woods. All had citizens' clothes under their prison suits. Two convicts who hid between the cars were recaptured .... A mammoth ox weighing five thousand pounds was shipped from Jersey City to the Centennial for exhibition, but when the car train reached Philadelphia the ox was dead. The owners valued it at $10,000..... Bevance Collector J. A. Holtzclaw, of Atlanta, Ga., is a defaulter to the amount of $13,000..... The new sultan of Turkey has confined his uncle, the ex-sultan, in a magnificent palace, but gives assurance that no harm shall befall him. .....Goldsmith Maid trotted three heats at Philadelphia in the endeavor to beat her record of 2.14, but did not succeed, the time being 2.21½, 2.15 and 2.19¼ .... The Cheyenne Indians refuse to remove from Arizona to the new reservation assigned them, and propose to make an armed resistance .... White Andrew Moore and Frederick Lawler, fourteen-year old boys, were quarreling in New York, Lawler struck Moore, who instantly stabbed him twice with a knife he was using. Lawler fell to the ground and in two minutes was dead.

An oil tank containing twenty-one thousand barrels of oil, situated near Oil City, Pa., was struck by lightning and exploded, setting fire to another tank containing twenty-three thousand barrels, all of which were consumed. Loss, nearly $1,000,000 The remains of a man, woman, and girl were found in a secluded part of the woods near Belleville, Ill. The woman and child were shot through the head and the man through the heart. From the position of the bodies it is supposed the man shot his wife and child and then killed himself .... Abdul Aziz Khan, the recently deposed sultan of Turkey, committed suicide by opening the veins of his arms with a pair of scissors. He was buried with all the honors due his former position. .... A schoolteacher named Allen G Large put poison in the family coffee pot and killed his father, mother and a Mr. Moses Schug. The object was to gain possession of a sum of money known to be in the house .... Jarrett & Palmer, the theatrical men, ran a fast train from New York to San Francisco, carrying twenty-five passengers at $500 a head. The schedule time was eighty-four hours, but they succeeded in making the trip in twenty-six minutes less—part of the time running at a rate of over a mile a minute.

At Alpine Bush, N. Y., Cyrenus Stevens was instantly killed by lightning while leaning against a porch pillar. A wire clothesline attached to the pillar connected with a locust tree, which was shattered .... Mrs. Catharine Newkirk, wife of Isaac Newkirk, of Fort Hunter, and her daughter were drowned in Schoharie creek, N Y .... Nineteen physicians of Constantinople have signed a report that the ex-sultan died of wounds on his arms, but the foreign journals generally scout the idea of suicide .... Wilhelmine Weick, who was convicted in Buffalo, N Y., of the murder of her stepson, Michael Weick, in November last, was sentenced to be hanged on July 21, 1876. The sentence was received with indifference .... During the month of May twenty two bodies were taken from the waters about New York city—only ten of which were recognized.

Another member of the Lares family, Alvin, has died in Easton, Pa., from the effects of the poisoned coffee administered by one of the sons. This makes the fourth victim.

Many counterfeit 5's on the Hamden National Bank of Westfield, Mass., are in circulation.

A dispatch states that all the Fenian prisoners confined in Western Australia have escaped on an American whaler .... The Moriean insurgents have been badly beaten in several engagements during the past month, and those who are well posted in the matter state that the rising will soon be over .... A Protestant church in the city of Mexico was burned by fanatics.

In consequence of the judgment of a Bremen court, Prince Bismarck, as chancellor, has issued a notification prohibiting for two years the circulation in Germany of the *New Yorker*, the weekly edition of the *Philadelphia Volksblatt* .... A reunion of the Army of the Potomac took place at Philadelphia, and after being called to order by Gen. Hancock was addressed by Gen. John A. Dix. A poem was read by Wm. Winter and brief speeches made by Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Hooker and others .... During the month of May 10,340 immigrants arrived at the port of New York .... Sam Anderson, a colored man, under arrest for attempting to outrage a Miss Vaughan, of De Soto county, Miss., and who cut the throat of the lady's young brother, was taken from the officers and hanged by a mob .... As Marshal Harrington attempted to levy on the steamboat Kate Dickson at Hayesville, on the Ohio river, he was fatally shot by the captain, Taylor, who was instantly killed by the marshal's aids.

Wisconsin Democrats appointed delegates to the national convention, but did not think it advisable to adopt a platform. The delegates are mostly for Tilden .... George B. Frank killed himself in Cincinnati the night before he was to be married. No cause was assigned for the act .... The steamer Austin, from Havana for New Orleans, struck a snag below the latter city and sank. She is a total loss with her cargo of sugar valued at $80,000. The vessel was worth $125,000, and was not insured .... Oregon Democrats carried the State, and have a working majority in the legislature .... At Philadelphia George Parker rode twenty California mustangs ninety miles in three hours and fifty-seven and one-half minutes.

The rumor is current in Europe that the eldest son of the late sultan has committed suicide .... Alfred D. Jessup, Jr., was killed in a duel with one Davis at Bryer Bend, Col. .... Boston's old South church of historical fame, was sold at auction for $1,300 .... George Sand, the French novelist, died at her chateau at Nohant .... Cayuga, Canada, lost a number of buildings by fire. Loss, $70,000; insurance, $30,000 .... Charles Warren has been found guilty of forging Secretary Chandler's signature to a contract to furnish supplies to the Indian department .... The New York importing house of Cochrane, McLean & Co. has failed. .... Two brothers named Clark, painters from Providence, R. I., were drowned while bathing at San Gronso, N. J .... Wm. A. Stearns, president of the Amherst College, died suddenly of paralysis of the heart.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Allison (Rep.) of Iowa, called up the Senate bill providing for an agreement with the Sioux nation in regard to a portion of their reservation, and for other purposes.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.) of Vermont, offered a substitute, authorizing the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a commission of five persons to visit the Sioux, with the view to negotiate with them a treaty or agreement for the cession of the right of these tribes to the Black Hills, in Dakota Territory, and appropriate $50,000 to pay the expenses of said commission. Agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 29; nays, 8.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the legislature, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1877. The pending question being on the amendment of the committee on appropriations to restore the salary of the President to $50,000 from and after March 4, 1877, and it was agreed to—yeas, 31; nays, 11.

Other amendments of the committee restoring the salary of the private secretary to the President, and the salary of employees in the Department of State, the Treasury department, and the Army and Navy departments, were agreed to.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, called up the concurrent resolution proposing a common unit of money and accounts for the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It provides for a convention between the United States and Great Britain. It provides that sterling money shall be converted into dollar money by computing the pound sterling as equivalent to five dollars, the shilling to twenty-five cents, the sixpence to twelve and one-half cents, the penny to two cents, and the farthing to one-half cent. It further provides that the action of the convention shall take effect when approved by the respective parties thereto, and when laws shall have been passed by the respective countries to carry it into effect. Amendments proposed by the finance committee, declaring that the action of the convention shall be subject to such modifications as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties, and shall take effect when approved by the respective parties, etc., were agreed to.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The amendments of the committee on appropriations, restoring the compensation of the clerks in the office of the secretary of the interior, were agreed to. Other amendments of the committee, regarding salaries of employees in the general land office, pension and patent offices, were agreed to.

On motion of Mr Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, the appropriation for stationery, expenses, repairs of building, printing, etc., for the pension office was reduced from $25,500 to $17,500.

All the other amendments of the committee restoring salaries of employees in the bureau of education, Post office department, and departments of justice and agriculture were agreed to, as were the amendments making appropriations for surveyors'-general and their clerks.

All the amendments proposed by the committee having been acted on, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio submitted an amendment providing that all powers of transfer and suspension of officers held by supervisors of internal revenue shall hereafter be conferred upon the commissioner of internal revenue, and the other powers of supervisors shall hereafter be exercised by collectors of internal revenue. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, called up the concurred resolution from the committee on finance, proposing a common unit of money and accounts for the United States and the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill. After several amendments had been rejected, the bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee of the whole concurred in. The bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 33, nays, 7.

Mr Morrill (Rep.), of Maine, called up the Fortifications Appropriation bill reported by the committee on appropriations without amendments. He said the estimates of the service were $3,294 000, but the House had appropriated $315,000 only. The bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr Springer, of Illinois, in the Chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill, the question being of order made by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, against the section to transfer the Indian bureau to the War department. The Chairman overruled it.

Mr. Maginnis, of Montana Territory, offered an amendment providing that any person desiring to trade with the Indians shall receive a license on the certificate of a district judge or a judge of the supreme court of any Territory that he is of good character. Agreed to.

The committee reported the bill to the House, and it was passed.

The House proceeded to consider the bill reported from the committee on public lands, repealing the section of the revised statutes making restrictions in the disposal of public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. It repeals that section which confines the disposal of public lands in those States to the provisions of the homestead law. It provides, however, that the repeal of the said section shall not impair the right of any homestead settler, and that the said lands shall be offered at public sale as soon as practicable. The bill was passed—yeas, 106, nays, 97.

Mr. Cannon (Rep.) of Illinois, from the committee on post-offices and post roads, reported a bill providing a penalty for mailing obscene books, and prohibiting lottery circulars passing through the mails. Passed.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Jonas' Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—*Com.*

"O wad some power the gifte gi'e us,
To see oursel s as others see us."

Behold that pale, emaciated figure, with downcast eye, like some criminal about to meet her fate! See that nervous, distrustful look, as she walks along with a slow and unsteady step. The pink has left her cheeks, and the cherry her lips. The once sparkling, dancing eyes are now dull and expressionless. The once warm and dimpled hands are now thin and cold. Her beauty has fled. What has wrought this wondrous change? What is that which is lurking beneath the surface of that once lovely form? Does she realize her terrible condition? Is she aware of the woeful appearance she makes? Woman, from her very nature, is subject to a catalogue of diseases from which man is entirely exempt. Many of these maladies are induced by her own carelessness, or through ignorance of the laws of her being. Again, many female diseases, if properly treated, might be arrested in their course, and thereby prove of short duration. They should not be left to an inexperienced physician who does not understand their nature, and is, therefore, incompetent to treat them. The importance of attending to female diseases in their earliest stages cannot be too strongly urged. For, if neglected, they frequently lead to consumption, chronic debility, and oftentimes to insanity. In all classes of female diseases, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is without a rival. No medicine has ever surpassed it. "In "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," of which R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the author and publisher, in an original treatise on woman and her diseases. Under that head the various affections to which woman is incident are carefully considered, accurately portrayed, and a rational course of treatment suggested. Every woman, as she values her life and health, should procure a copy of this valuable book. If she be diseased, this "Adviser" will show her how she may be restored to health, and also direct her how she may ward off many maladies to which she is constantly being exposed. Let every suffering woman heed this timely advice, and use herself as others see her. Price of "Adviser," $1.50, post-paid, to any address.

Desirable Business Opportunity.

A large and well known New York house, about to establish an agency in this town and county, require the services of an active and reliable man or woman. The compensation will be liberal, while little or no capital is required. Only an energetic and trustworthy person will be accepted. Write to G. S. Hulbert, P. O. Box 5620, N. Y. city, for full particulars.

What are the credentials of Glenn's Sulphur Soap? Firstly, it is indorsed by eminent men as a disinfectant, deodorizer, and medical man as a disinfectant of the skin. Secondly, remedy for local diseases of the skin. Secondly, it is an admirable article for toilet use. Thirdly, it is inexpensive. Depot, Crittenton's No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York.

Beautify without risk with Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye.

If Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is half so valuable as people say it is, no family should be without it. Certainly no person, be he lawyer, doctor, minister, or of any other profession, should start on a journey without it. In fact, it is needed wherever there is an ache, sprain, cut, bruise, cough or cold.

Fashion Notes.

Network of all sorts is fashionable.

Half hose again for young children.

Corsages are still made cuirass shape.

Capes have reappeared for the street.

In linen, the standing English collar, very high.

New designs are out in silver chains and lockets.

Repped silk is preferred to satin for wedding dresses.

Sashes are but little worn excepting for evening toilets.

Cashmere is in demand for everything but the deepest mourning.

Transparent stuffs of silk, wool and cotton are now the fashion.

For young ladies' overdresses, white tulle strewn with pink rose leaves.

Bonnets are more uniform than hats—generally half gypsy, half cottage.

Another effort will be made to introduce black lace mittens this summer.

Imported polonaises show a basque on one side and princesse model on the other.

Embroidered silk and satin corsets are being largely adopted by fashionable ladies.

New braids made of steel cloth and worked with silks are exquisite but costly.

Ladies' stockings are embroidered not only across the instep, but far above the ankle.

Wide belts of plain dark, smooth leather have been revived under different names.

French kid shoes strapped across the front so as to display the stockings are fashionable.

Pearl shell has more than doubled in price, owing to the popularity of shell ornaments.

Leghorn straw is in demand for watering places, where it will be much affected this summer.

Mixtures are the order of the day; two different materials introduced into almost everything.

Centennial aprons are made of Swiss muslin, cut plain, with a three cornered bib, and edged with eide plaitings of Swiss.

Summer hats represent many distinctive styles, among the more popular of which are counted the Gainsborough coaching hat, the Belocca and the Killarney.

White chenille is finding its way into bridal toilets. A white repped silk dress having the tablier embroidered with seed pearls and chenille is an illustration.

Lace necklaces, with lace pendants and earrings to match, are the latest novelty in the way of ladies' dress. These are composed of point duchesse, honiton or other fashionable laces.

The chamois leather basques and aprons, natural color and wrought with gay colored silks, are favored in Paris, where they are worn with silk skirts of the color prevailing in the embroidery.

Ladies' croquet sets are something new. They consist of silver studs for both collar and cuffs, each stud representing a mallet with a ball midway on the handle, and designed to be worn only for croquet parties.

Farmers and horsemen are continually inquiring what we know of the utility of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* and reply we would say, through the columns of this paper, that we have heard from hundreds who have used them with gratifying results, that is also our experience

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American people. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury, for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium. It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

The Markets.

NEW YORK

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	09¾@	09¾
Common to Good Texans	09 @	09¾
Milch Cows	65 00 @	80 00
Hogs—Live	07 @	07
Dressed	07¾@	08¾
Sheep	04¾@	05¾
Lambs	05¾@	11¾
Cotton—Middling	11 @	12
Flour—Extra Western	5 50 @	8 60
State Extra	6 25 @	7 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 25 @	1 26
No. 2 Spring	1 21 @	1 20¾
Rye—State	96½@	97
Barley—State	1 10 @	1 10
Barley—Malt	1 12½@	1 35
Oats—Mixed Western	36 @	44
Corn—Mixed Western	60 @	60
Hay, per cwt	75 @	1 00
Straw, per cwt	75 @	1 10
Hops—1875—@10½	04 @	06
Pork—Mess	19 40 @	19 50
Lard	10¾@	10¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	26 00 @	28 00
No. 2, new	15 00 @	16 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00 @	5 50
Herring, Scaled, per box	22 @	22
Petroleum—Crude—09¾@08¾	Refined,	14¾
Wool—California Fleece	32 @	38
Texas "	20 @	24
Australian "	43 @	46
Butter—State	30 @	38
Western Dairy	23 @	25
Western Yellow	20 @	20
Western Ordinary	18 @	17
Cheese—State Factory	08 @	11
State Skimmed	05 @	05
Western	12 @	13¾
Eggs—State	22 @	23

ALBANY.

Wheat	1 07 @	1 07
Rye—State	61 @	66
Corn—Mixed	53 @	54
Barley—State	90 @	90
Oats—State	26 @	30

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 25 @	10 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 25 @	1 28
Corn—Mixed	52¾@	53
Oats	35½ @	35¾
Rye	85 @	85
Barley	88 @	93

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	12¾@	12¾
Flour—Extra	5 75 @	7 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 20 @	1 20
Rye	78 @	78
Corn—Yellow	60 @	60
Oats—Mixed	46 @	46
Petroleum	08¾@	08¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	06 @	06¾
Sheep	04 @	06¾
Hogs—Dressed	10¾@	11¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	7 00 @	8 00
Wheat—Western Red	98 @	1 07¾
Rye	82 @	84
Corn—Yellow	58 @	58
Mixed	55 @	57
Oats—Mixed	35 @	37
Petroleum—Crude—10¾@10¾	Refined,	14¾

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	4 75 @	6 75
Sheep	4 00 @	5 10
Lambs	2 01 @	6 00

HALF A DOLLAR Will Pay for the CHICAGO LEDGER For the Next Half Year.

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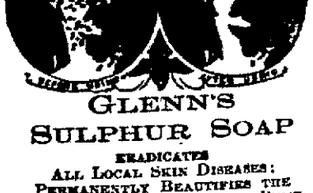

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